

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL XX

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913

NO. 46

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Mrs. Ren I. Wood was in town last Monday.

Mrs. Dahl, formerly Mrs. Michenfelder, was a visitor here Monday.

Born—In this city, November 9th, to the wife of Fred Menzie, a boy.

Born—In Millbrae, some time last week, to the wife of D. G. Doubleday, a boy.

Will Davis returned to this city last Wednesday after a short stay in Sacramento.

Miss Jennie Lawson of Alameda county, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Plymire.

Mrs. John Neuman of Fruitvale, formerly a resident of this city, was a visitor here last Wednesday.

Born—In this city, November 10th, to the wife of Frank Squires, a boy. Mother and babe doing nicely.

The amount of freight shipped from this city during the month of October is 13,258,003 pounds.

The afternoon euchre club was entertained by Mrs. Geo. R. Sneath at the home of Mrs. W. J. Martin yesterday.

The postoffice building has been moved to its temporary location on the west side of Linden avenue, between Grand and Miller.

A huge steam shovel engine of the caterpillar type belonging to Bates, Borland & Ayer, has arrived here to work on the trenches for the sewers.

The rainfall of the past week up to yesterday was .66 of an inch, a gain of .05 inches over the amount for the same period last year, which was .61 of an inch.

At a meeting of the city board of trustees held yesterday an order was made to make a partial payment of between \$7000 and \$8000 to Contractor Chas. J. Lindgren, who has completed about a mile of sanitary sewer system, including the outlet sewer.

Died—In this city, Sunday, November 9th, Albert, the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Tassa. Aged 11 months, 8 days. Deceased was a victim of bronchial pneumonia. Interred at Holy Cross cemetery, Tuesday, November 11th.

Last Thursday Judge Buck handed down his decision in the case of Atkinson vs. South San Francisco Mill and Lumber Co. et al. in favor of the South San Francisco Mill and Lumber Co. Wesley W. Kergan was the plaintiff's attorney and J. W. Coleberd appeared for the defendants.

At a meeting of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs of San Francisco last Thursday evening W. J. Martin was appointed to serve on the public works and streets committee, and A. P. Scott on the transportation committee. They represent the local chamber of commerce, which has become a member of that important organization.

Col. Byron O. Carr, well known to many of our citizens, died last Saturday in his home in St. Helena, California. Mr. Carr owned property on Grand avenue in the postoffice block. He had many friends here, principally among the pioneers of South San Francisco.

Bungalow for rent, four rooms and bathroom, all modern conveniences, \$13 a month. Apply J. G. Walker. Advt.

Standard patterns can now be obtained at W. C. Schneider's. Advt.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

(BY HARRY EDWARDS.)

What is a fraternalist, is often asked. One of the number says, that a good fraternalist is, "an example to his neighbors and his name and character are proverbial. Those who are younger venerate him, his companions love him, his superiors extol him, in his family he is high without severity and condescending without meanness, his wishes are his commands, for all are equally ready to answer his desires. To his wife he is the tender husband, not the usurping lord; to his children he is the kind and providential father; to those beneath him he is equally the friend, as the superior, and thus his home, whether a cottage or a palace is, while he is present, the habitation of peace; when there he leaves it with reluctance and when absent his return is expected with a pleasing avidity."

IMP. O. R. M.

Tippecanoe Tribe, with its additional membership, made a great showing at the grand ball given in Metropolitan Hall Saturday evening last. Never before have we seen so many new faces, showing that the new comers to South San Francisco are willing to keep in touch with social events, or it may be the fraternal spirit which prompts them to aid in any way the principle of our institutions. Redmanism is in the ascendancy in the fraternal column. Twenty more applications at last council meeting. The question of reorganizing the degree of Pocahontas as an auxiliary to the tribe is being considered. The various activities are being entered into by the new members. The ball game Sunday next (tomorrow) on the local grounds, between Tippecanoe and San Mateo tribes. A minstrel troupe is organizing. All show activity, proof that the old fraternal spirit has taken possession of those who will be leaders in the years to come. Tippecanoe Tribe, No 111, is simply coming into its own. It has withstood storm and tempest, but was always in position to paddle its own canoe safely. The Imp. O. R. M. is the only American Order in South San Francisco, i. e., only citizens of the United States. The tribe certainly deserves the support of fraternalists resident in our progressive city.

F. O. E.

South City Aerie, No. 1473, has completed arrangements for a grand masquerade ball to be given November 22d, in Metropolitan Hall. That the crowd will be there is no question. The fact that Eagleism has entertained for the past year in a social way to the limit of its funds, and as a fact its only source of social funds is from events of this kind, should prompt those interested to assist in sustaining this social feature. The local aerie cannot draw from its general fund, moneys for social events. These have to be provided for from the pockets of the individual members or by events similar to those advertised. Note the date, time and place, and respond to the invitation given. A good time assured to all.

South City Aerie has a membership of 200 on its roll, who comprise the backbone of our civic and industrial life, but none without visible means of support.

Coming Events.

Tomorrow, ball game on local grounds, afternoon, between Tippecanoe Tribe and San Mateo Tribe of Redmen.
Grand masquerade ball given by

THE AMERICAN MARBLE AND MOSAIC COMPANY

**Will Build Its Works Here at Once---A High-Class Industry
Employing at the Start One Hundred Men.**

Representatives of the American Marble and Mosaic Co., who recently purchased six acres of the old Pacific Jupiter site, were in South San Francisco this week arranging for the immediate construction of their factory. They announce that the plant will be rushed to completion without delay

and that before spring their works will be in full operation here.

This industry employs in the main high class mechanics and its advent will be another big asset for this community.

South San Francisco is the most talked about city in the bay region

to-day. And every new industry gives great impetus to the more than flattering predictions heard on all sides, auguring a most brilliant future.

She is a united city full of boost and thoroughly conscious of her prestige. Her foundations have been firmly laid on a broad scale, and her growth and development will be rapid and permanent.

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION FOR FREE SWITCHING

The following is issued upon authority of the San Mateo County Development Association:

Many matters of importance came up for consideration last Tuesday night at the meeting of the board of governors of the San Mateo County Development Association.

Various phases of the railroad situation were discussed and referred to the railways and transportation committee, which is exceedingly busy these days.

In addition to the inter-station and single-fare problems, the association is interesting itself in the county's welfare relative to the proposed new Southern Pacific depot. The association is for free switching, which will be a great benefit to the businessmen of this community.

It is reported to the organization that railroad gatemens will not accept one whole ticket for two half-fare children as do some of the conductors. This discrepancy will be taken up with the proper railroad officials immediately.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.

November 15th, Sunday Bible school, 10:30 a. m. Senior Epworth League 6:45 p. m. Preaching service 7:30 p. m.

The topic for the League devotional meeting is "The Christian Certainty," or "How Shall I Know That I Am Saved?"

Wednesday Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m.
Junior League, Friday, 3:30 p. m.

Peter Landos, employed on the Lombardi ranch, near San Bruno, was electrocuted last Wednesday afternoon while operating a cream separator. In attempting to extricate a horse which was coming in contact with a live wire, both received full current, which killed them instantly. The body was removed to San Mateo undertaking parlor. An inquest was held on the case by Coroner Plymire Thursday evening in this city. After considerable expert testimony had been taken, the jury rendered a verdict that Landos came to his death accidentally.

South City Aerie, No. 1473, F. O. E., November 22d, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Write these dates on the tablet of memory.

Do You Want a Home?

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will build you a house on any lot in South San Francisco, on very easy terms. Select your lot, choose your design and apply at the Company's office, 306 Linden avenue, for full particulars.

ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN IN GUILD HALL

The St. Margaret's Guild of the Church of St. Matthew, San Mateo, will give an entertainment in Grace Church Guild Hall, Grand avenue and Spruce Street, on Monday, November 24th, at 8 p. m. The proceeds will be devoted to defray the expense of procuring benches for the Guild Hall and repair fund. An interesting program is promised consisting of vocal and instrumental solo, recitations and a farce entitled, "My Turn Next". All residents of South San Francisco and vicinity are cordially invited. The admission is 25 cents."

MAKING KINDNESS PAY.

"I have long been convinced that kindness to animals is productive of great results, and that it is not only the most powerful cause of material prosperity, but also the beginning of moral perfection. I therefore began my work in 1851, and at the same time introduced agriculture into my school; for there can be no profitable farming unless animals are well kept, well fed, and well treated.

"And, besides, how can children better learn the pleasures of country life than by understanding the methods in use in their own country and the profit which may be derived from intelligent farming and kind treatment of animals? Do they not become attached to country life? Do they not feel kindly toward all dumb creatures? Do they not receive ideas of order and domestic economy? Do they not love Mother Earth, who pays us so freely and so generously for our work? And does not this love tend to check the growing evil of emigration from the country to the city?"—Western Humane Press Committee.

THE MONTEREY LIQUOR LICENSE REDUCTION PLAN

MONTEREY, Nov. 7.—Says the American: A good start was made last night by the local saloon men toward solving the problem of the elimination of a certain number of saloons. At a meeting called of the saloon men the matter was put squarely up to them to know who would be willing to sell. The upshot of it was that the following saloons offered to sell:

Palm Garden (St. Armand).
Blue and Gold (Casper).
Pacific Ocean House (Pixley).
Bismarck (White).
Ivy (Potthurst).
Cafe Ernest (Doelter).
Landmark (Schmidt).
Chicago (Meyers).
Peerless (Hinckle).
Cottage (Vidulich).
There is a tentative understanding that the remaining thirteen liquor dealers will purchase the interests of those that wish to sell out. According to the agreement inventories are to be taken at once of the stock and fixtures of those desiring to sell.

It was stated this afternoon that the verbal agreement entered into at the meeting of the local saloon men last night was today made binding by signing a written agreement.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at South San Francisco, Cal., November 8, 1913:

DOMESTIC

Mrs. H. Brown, Caesar Del Zotto, G. Gronucci, Frank Grey, A. Hyne, K. M. Rojas, Mer. Ricardo, Rhodes Royal, J. H. Schroeder, Vigliecca Teresa, J. F. Winslow.

FOREIGN

Belle Baruxis, Maria Cialu, Guiseppe Ghioris, Antonio Roasiaia.

Modern Power



"Pacific Power" is a modern power because it best serves modern needs and desires.

Once you use "Pacific Service" in the home, plant or on the

farm, you'd never be without it, because it is so quick, clean, powerful, reliable, economical.

Let us tell you more about "Pacific Service."

"Pacific Service" is "Perfect Service"

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Be an Accumulator of Wealth

Don't put off saving until to-morrow. To-day is the time to begin to accumulate cash for to-morrow's opportunity. The world's prizes are going to those who have the foresight to accumulate wealth and do not despise the small beginning. Does this not urgently remind you that a savings account with this Bank will give promise to your future?

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

BANK OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
Corner Grand and Linden Avenues

South San Francisco

California

South San Francisco Railroad Time Table

Sept. 21, 1918.

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:08 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
7:03 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
7:18 A. M.
7:42 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:04 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:24 A. M.
(Sunday only)
8:44 A. M.
9:23 A. M.
9:53 A. M.
11:23 A. M.
1:07 P. M.
3:04 P. M.
3:41 P. M.
5:14 P. M.
5:28 P. M.
7:28 P. M.
11:39 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

4:47 A. M.
6:47 A. M.
8:28 A. M.
10:58 A. M.
11:58 A. M.
1:37 P. M.
2:29 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
3:17 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:23 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
5:58 P. M.
6:47 P. M.
8:27 P. M.
10:22 P. M.
12:02 P. M.
(Theater Train)

LOOP SERVICE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:18 p. m.
(Except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

6:25 p. m.
(Except Sunday)

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

MAILS DISPATCHED.

South, 6:02 a. m.
North, 8:03 a. m.
South, 11:57 a. m.
North, 12:13 p. m.
South, 2:18 p. m.
North, 3:41 p. m.
North, 7:03 p. m.

MAILS RECEIVED.

North, 6:02 a. m.
North, 11:57 a. m.
South, 12:13 p. m.
North, 2:18 p. m.
South, 3:41 p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—F. A. Cunningham (President), Thos. L. Hickey, G. W. Holston, J. H. Kelley, J. C. McGovern.

Clerk.....W. J. Smith
Treasurer.....C. L. Kauffmann
Recorder.....Wm. Rehberg
Attorney.....J. W. Coleberd
Marshal.....H. W. Kneese
Night Watchman.....W. P. Acheson

BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. H. G. Plymire, E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, Dr. I. W. Keith, Geo. Kneese (Secretary).

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—P. D. Broner, Chas. Robinson, E. N. Brown.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court.....G. H. Buck
Treasurer.....P. P. Chamberlain
Tax Collector.....A. McSweeney
District Attorney.....Franklin Swart
Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder.....H. O. Helner
Sheriff.....J. H. Mansfield
Auditor.....Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud
Coroner and Public Adm.....Dr. H. G. Plymire
Surveyor.....James B. Neuman
Health Officer.....W. G. Beattie, M. D.

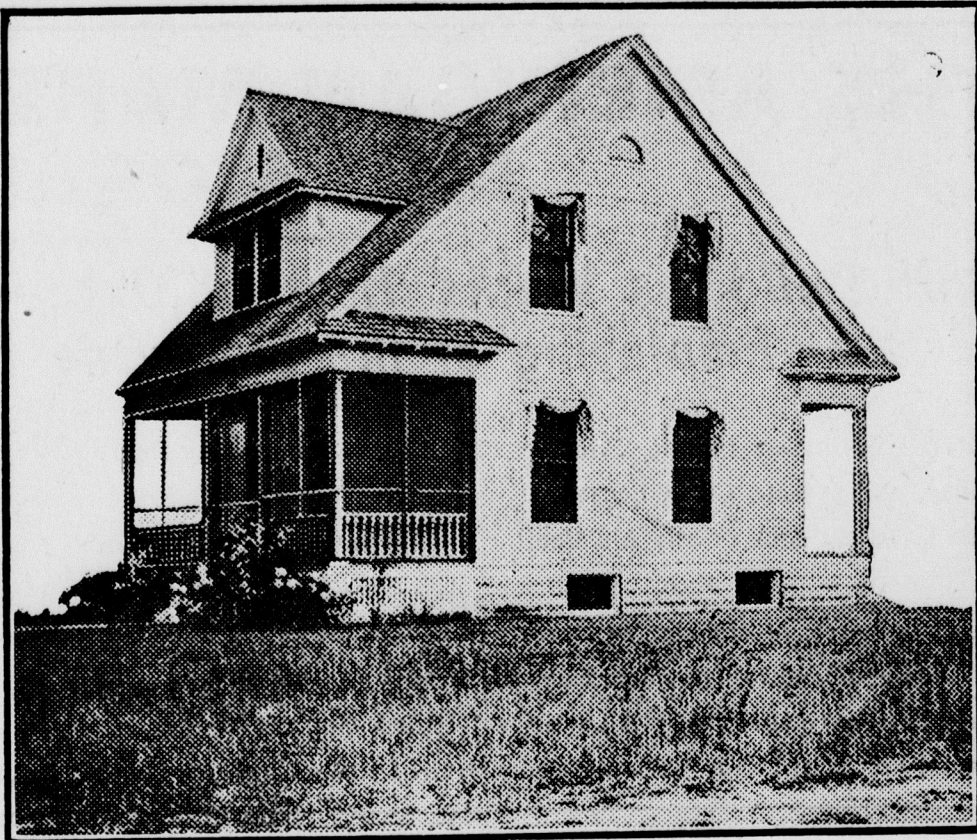
Officials—First Township

Supervisor.....James T. Casey
Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Johnson
Constables.....John F. Davis
.....Jas. C. Wallace
.....J. H. Parker

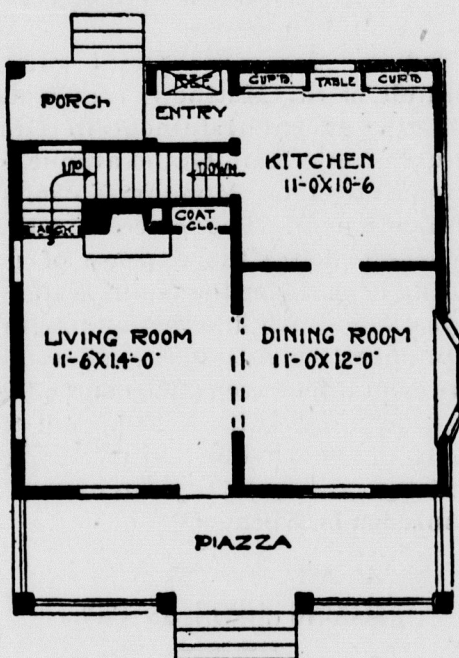
Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham

COTTAGE FOR CITY OR SUBURB.

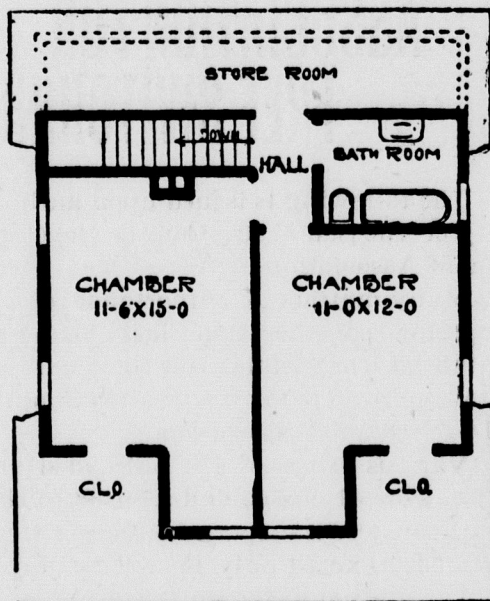
Design 772, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

A little home for either city or suburban site. Wide porch across the front screened in. Large living room with open fireplace. Good sized dining room. Kitchen arranged with built-in cupboards. Two large chambers in the second story; also a liberal sized bath. Full basement. First story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet. Birch or maple floors throughout first and second story. Birch or cypress finish in second story. Pine to paint in second story. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, \$1,550.

LISTER'S BOLD EXPERIMENT.

He Used His First Draining Tube on Queen Victoria.

A strange anecdote is related in the life of Lord Lister by Dr. G. T. Wrench. It seems that Lister actually used Queen Victoria as the first subject of one of his great experiments.

Shortly after taking up the chair of surgery in Edinburgh, according to Dr. Wrench, Lister was called to Balmoral to operate on the queen for an abscess. Dr. Wrench goes on to say: "The operation was successful. Lister put in a strip of carbolic lint to keep the wound open for drainage. But, unfortunately, the matter of the abscess did not come away properly, and the queen was still feverish and in pain.

"Lister, disturbed by this unfavorable course, walked alone in the grounds of Balmoral, a lonely walk being his custom when he had a difficult problem to solve. During his cogitations it occurred to him that a piece of India rubber tubing might form an excellent path of exit to the discharge of a wound. It is illustrative of Lister's bold faith in himself that, though his patient was the highest lady in the land, he did not hesitate to make her the first subject of his experiment.

"He returned from his walk, cut a piece of tubing from the spray apparatus and soaked it all night in carbolic. In the morning he made use of it.

"The queen made a rapid and complete recovery. Lister, confirmed by his royal experiment, adopted rubber drainage tubes as a part of his practice."

WE BELIEVE—

That homemaking should be regarded as a profession.
That right living should be the fourth "R" in education.

That health is the duty and business of the individual, illness of the physician.

That the spending of money is as important as the earning of the money.

That the upbringing of the children demands more study than the raising of chickens.

That the homemaker should be as alert to make progress in her life work as the business or professional man.—American School of Home Economics.

THE TRUE BOOSTER.

If you like the old town best
Tell 'em so.
If you'd have her lead the rest
Help her grow.
When there's anything to do
Let the fellows count on you.
You'll feel bully when it's through,
Don't you know.

If you want to make a hit
Get a name.
If the other fellow's it
Who's to blame?
Spend your money in the town
Where you pull the shekels down.
Give the mail concern a frown.
That's the game!

If you're used to giving knocks
Change your style.
Throw bouquets instead of rocks
For awhile.
Let the other fellow roast.
Shun him as you would a ghost.
Meet his hammer with a boast
And a smile.

When a stranger from afar
Comes along
Tell him who and what we are.
Make it strong.
Needn't flatter; never bluff.
Tell the truth, for that's enough.
Join the boosters. They're the stuff.
We belong.

—Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Bulletin

The Sweater.

A smart way to embellish a plain white, mode or tan worsted sweater is to knit for it a collar, cuffs, pocket flaps and belt in Roman stripe pattern, using chiefly the dark colors, but occasionally breaking them with a very vivid stripe in yellow, green, blue or red.

When the plain hued sweater is of single breasted coat shape, the collar, turning over widely from the neck, should roll from the throat in short, broad revers, whose points extend half way to the arm eyes. The points of the deep cuffs at the center and the inch wide belt have pointed ends that cross below the front of the waist line.

No Chance For Leopard.

Willie—Mother, the Sunday school teacher says we should all of us try to be as spotless as we can. Mother—Certainly, Willie; that's right. Willie, after a pause, and thoughtfully—Then I'm glad I'm not a leopard.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A friend is one of life's best blessings. To be a friend is to be lifted a little way toward heaven each day.

Deaf mutes of Texas recently held a convention in Dallas.

WOMEN ON THE POLICE FORCE

They Fill a Long Felt Want, Says Los Angeles "Lady Cop."

The arrival of the woman police officer is a striking commentary upon the changed conditions of our day, says Mrs. Alice S. Wells, a member of the Los Angeles police force.

Out of the many which might be named two generally inclusive reasons for the woman police officer center our attention:

First.—The police department is the great peace army. Its province is to keep the peace and to prevent crime through maintaining law and order.

During the last twenty-five years an active spirit of prevention has manifested itself in every line of human activity, a spirit based, no doubt, upon the deepest promptings—the quickening sense of brotherhood, of mutual responsibility, and the very self preservation of the race under our increasing



Photo by American Press Association.

CHICAGO POLICEMAN IN UNIFORM.

social complications. The woman officer is an emphasis upon the prevention spirit of police work.

Second.—Today men, women and children face together industrial vicissitudes and socially commingle. Therefore it now requires the best that both men and women can give, in the police department as elsewhere, to adequately meet the needs and properly handle men, women and children. So, then, the woman's work concerns itself mostly with women and children.

Coming naturally under the domain of the woman officer are the places of amusement where the young gather—dance halls, skating rinks, picture shows, penny arcades, amusement parks, etc. Whenever it is necessary to make an arrest the woman officer can make it and carry the case through the court just as her brother officer would. The proprietors are property owners, have interests at stake, and there would be no gain by resisting or refusing to appear upon summons.

She Knew All Right.

"Madam," half a dozen men hastened to assure her, "this is the smoking car."

"I know it," she said, calmly seating herself. "but I am sure the men in here are more polite than they are in the car ahead. I couldn't get a seat at all in there. I don't mind the cigars either. They're better than my husband smokes."

No further objection was offered, and she kept her seat.—Chicago Tribune.

DRAYAGE AND EXPRESSAGE

KAUFFMANN BROS.

Light and Heavy Hauling promptly attended to. Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Railroads, Hotels, Residences, Etc., at reasonable rates.

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Office: With Wells, Fargo & Co.
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Staple Groceries, Fine Fruit and Vegetables

Imported Olive Oil

243 Grand Ave. South San Francisco, Cal
Fresh Fruit Daily Quick Delivery

Phone 365.

F. FURINO

SANITARY PLUMBING AND GASFITTING

Timing and Jobbing. Estimates furnished on new work. All work guaranteed.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all new dealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

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Ask your butcher for meat from the

GREAT ABBATTOIR at

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County, California

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Have More Friends than any other magazine or patterns. McCall's is the reliable Fashion Guide monthly in one million one hundred thousand homes. Besides showing all the latest designs of McCall Patterns, each issue is brimful of sparkling short stories and helpful information for women.

Save Money and Keep in Style by subscribing for McCall's Magazine at once. Costs only 50 cents a year, including any one of the celebrated McCall Patterns free.

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COTTAGES FOR SALE OR RENT

APPLY TO

South San Francisco Land & Improvement Co

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the city of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to Town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The completion of the Bay Shore Tunnels has placed South San Francisco on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

Owing to the completion of the Dumbarton Bridge and Cutoff, South San Francisco will soon have all railroads which center in San Francisco passing through its midst.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller & Co. Paint Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, the Pacific Coast Steel Company, the Pacific Car and Equipment Company, the Standard Corrugated Pipe Works, and other enterprises, all of which are in operation to-day. The Meese Gottfried Machinery Company and the Enterprise Foundry of San Francisco have each recently made purchases of land, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

NEXT TIME

YOU BAKE---

USE

CALIFENE

It will make your friends wonder how you get that nice, rich, savory crust they somehow cannot bake. Be generous. Give them the secret. Tell them about Califene, the new shortening that makes every baking day cheerful. Be sure they remember the name Califene, made in South San Francisco and sold everywhere in California.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Manufactured from the purest vegetable oil and selected beef fat in a modern and sanitary plant
under the watchful eyes of U. S. Government Inspectors.

Western Meat Company

THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
Enterprise Publishing Co.
Everett I. Woodman, Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter, December 19, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance.....\$2 00
Six Months ".....1 00
Three Months ".....50

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office on Linden Avenue near Bank

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913

THE HOME GARDEN.

The Enterprise wants to see every workingman a home-owner, and will continue trying to bring about such a desirable condition in this industrial city.

The road to home-ownership is a plain one; and it is so wide, that all workers may travel it.

Its foundation is laid deep in love of family, love of home, and love of country.

Its pavement is in two sections; the one section or side is paved with enduring industry, the other with everlasting economy.

These two when perfectly united make a safe and sure way to home-ownership.

The industry side is the wage-earner, whilst the economy side is the wage-saver.

The economy side is made up of many constituent parts, known as the small economies of daily life. These little helpers will reveal themselves to the worker, who is earnestly striving for home-ownership.

One of the most valuable of these auxiliaries is the home garden, and it is one that can be effectively employed in South San Francisco. The soil of this city is a natural garden soil, and there is idle ground about the dwelling home of almost every citizen sufficient and suitable for a family garden.

Gardenwork is not heavy, nor is it disagreeable. If the head of the family—the wage-earner—has no time for it, the work can nevertheless be done by the wife and mother, assisted by the children before and after school hours.

The work will prove beneficial mentally, morally, and physically, as well as economically.

The nickels and dimes paid daily to the vegetable man for stuff often unfit for the table, saying nothing about the stomachs of the purchasers, will at the end of the month amount to a considerable sum. This one item of outlay saved, will at the end of the year amount to enough to pay the interest on the price of a home for the family.

Besides, whoever discards the vegetable wagon in favor of the home garden will realize a real luxury gained, as well as money saved.

The peas, beans, lettuce, onions, radishes, etc., fresh and crisp from the home garden, will never be supplanted by the stale stuff of the huckster. A radish that has been out of the ground

over an hour is hardly fit to eat, and it is more or less so with most of garden produce.

The home garden is a good thing. Try it. You will like it and it will help you along on the road to home-ownership.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As a factor in politics woman has arrived and taken off her bonnet to stay.

Nearly all the wise men are married. That is how they got their wisdom.

It must be that the American college girl has been slandered. A Vassar student who received a proposal of marriage by mail accepted it by telegraph.

Now comes a young Scotchman named Sutherland and disputes Mr. Carnegie's right to be called the Laird of Skibo. Mr. Carnegie ought to give the young man a few books.

"They used to say," observed the home-grown philosopher, "that a man is as old as he feels and a woman as old as she looks, but the cases have changed lately. Nowadays a man is as old as he looks and a woman is a great deal younger."

INCREASED GAS PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA

The year 1912 was the greatest in the history of the natural gas industry in California, the quantity of gas produced being estimated at nearly one-half more than that produced in 1911. This increase was not brought about by the discovery of any new fields, but by an increased production from the districts already reported, particularly the Midway field, which came into prominence as a gas producer in 1910-11.

The total production of natural gas in California in 1912 as estimated by E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, was 9,354,428,000 cubic feet, valued at \$1,747,379, compared with 6,389,820,000 cubic feet, valued at \$800,714, in 1911.

The larger portion of the natural gas produced in California is consumed in the industries, the estimated quantity in 1912 being 8,379,632,000 cubic feet. Only 974,796,000 cubic feet was consumed for domestic purposes, but these figures are almost double those for 1911, the number of domestic consumers having increased from 10,598 in 1911 to 18,171 in 1912.

A considerable quantity of the gas produced from the oil wells of California goes to waste annually, there being no means of disposing of it. Much of this gas is rich in gasoline, and during 1912 several plants for the extraction of this gasoline were erected and successfully operated.

There were seventy-one producing gas wells in California at the close of 1912, six wells having been completed during the year.

CALIFORNIA INVENTORS.

The following patents were just issued to California clients reported by D. Swift & Co., patent lawyers, Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of any patent for ten cents apiece to our readers:

Joseph R. Angelvich, San Francisco, non-protecting; Florence Bolton, San Francisco, man's outing suit; Paul Briones, Bolinas, ship construction; J. A. Bryant, Princeton, electromagnetic device; B. F. Catheart, Fresno, rotary pump; B. O. Fanslow, Los Angeles, machines for setting and distributing printing type; Edward Ferguson, Santa Rosa, rail anchor; S. M. Keyte, Oakland, theatre stage; Harry Mead, Coalinga, pump; Roy M. Mowry, Los Angeles, baling machine; Robert Sample, San Francisco, rod bender; Ralph Sprado, Alameda, pump.

EXTENSION OF PLAYGROUNDS

Oriental Are Adopting the Idea From America.

PLAYGROUNDS OF THE EAST

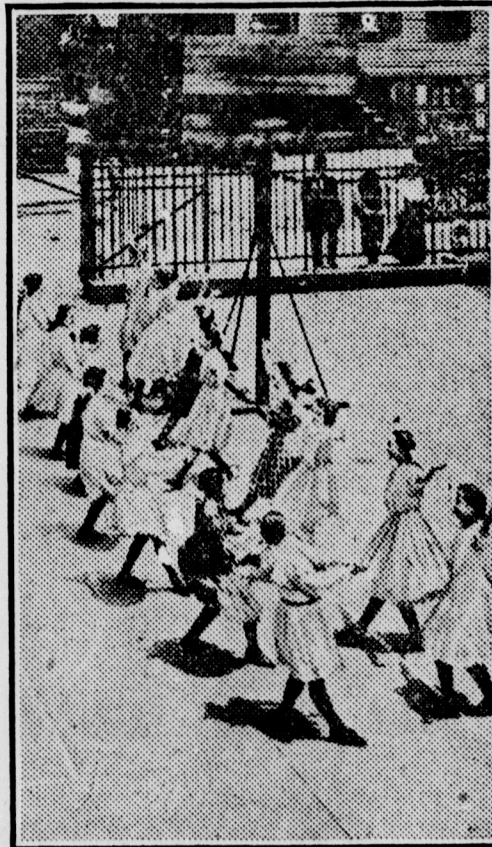
A Sacramento Business Man Tells of Introducing American System in the East—Filipino Legislature Quick to Appreciate Work Toward Social Betterment.

On a recent trip around the world C. M. Goethe, a business man of Sacramento, Cal., sought to spread among missionaries and the leaders of the "new east," the message of the American movement for play and recreation. Prior to this journey he had established a playground at an orphanage in Sacramento and helped to organize the playground work of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Goethe are now backing playground work in Calcutta until a point is reached where the government will take it over, and they are also contributing the American share toward a playground leader in Korea.

Mr. Goethe has written an article for the Survey on the spread of the American recreation movement in the countries in the orient, in which he says that China shows the most progress. The title of his subject is "Exporting Playgrounds." In the course of it he says:

"Recreation is a world need. To what extent has our splendid American recreation movement spread to the countries of the orient? There are only a few little beginnings. A start has been made in Manila. Through the co-operation of the Young Men's Christian association and the Playground and Recreation association, a committee was appointed by Acting Governor General Gilbert, who granted an appropriation for an experimental playground in the Tondo, a congested district. Success came at the very first. The attendance ran into thousands.

"The effort now is for a complete Manila system, and then should come extension throughout the islands. The



AN EXAMPLE FOR THE EAST.

Filipino legislature is quick to appreciate work toward social betterment. Members return to their homes with strong convictions that their towns should have the same improvements as the capital.

"Talk of the typical Chinese merchant of Singapore or Penang, owner of tin mines and plantations of pine apple and rubber, with one son perhaps at Princeton, another at Oxford, who poured his wealth into China to back the theories of Sun Yat Sen against the Manchu. How his knowledge of American institutions surprises you, and how eager he is to learn of American playgrounds! The soil here awaits the playground seed. It will grow as luxuriantly as the bananas on his estate."

Mr. Goethe tells how he has started to organize a playground in a suburb of Calcutta, which will be the first playground in overcrowded India, and goes on to say:

"The whole value of such experimental work must be educational. A good field for another playground is Bombay, center of the wealthy Parsees. We criticize them for their towers of silence, where bodies of the dead are exposed to the vultures. We criticize them for giving funds to hospitals for sick dogs and neglecting hu-

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man needs. But they are a benevolent people, and they have that shrewd intelligence which gives them the control of great industries, such as the vast Bombay cotton mills. They need only to have knowledge of American playgrounds to start them at work.

"Publicity is needed. When a breakfast food manufacturer wants to demonstrate its merits he plans a campaign costing hundreds of thousands. If there was an opportunity to make 1 cent a year on each of India's 300,000,000, how American capital would be poured in! Yet a very modest sum spent in a campaign of education such as the Playground association conducts in this country would start these people working to help themselves."

Expatriated by Mal de Mer.

There is tragedy in the attempts made to solve the problem of seasickness by the late Mr. William Louis Winans, the millionaire, who was an involuntary exile in England for the last twenty-seven years of his life. He was at heart an American citizen, but his doctors warned him that a voyage across the Atlantic, with the probability of seasickness, would be fatal to him. So he devoted the rest of his life to designing a vessel in which he could safely travel to America. But the fates were against him, and his invention never got further than the shelves of the patent office.—London Opinion.

A Tiny Death Dealer.

A most agonizing death is caused by an insect half the size of a pea—a small black spider. It lives in Peru, in South America. This spider's venom scorches up the blood vessels and spreads through all the tissues, causing the most fearful agony a human being can have to bear. The worst of it is that the victim lives at least two days, enduring unthinkable anguish the whole time. The spider is luckily not common. It is known as the "specky," and when a man who knows what the bite means is bitten he generally blows out his brains.

A Proper End.

Elizabeth was taken to hear grand opera for the first time. Her musical education before this occasion had been confined chiefly to park concerts, whereof she knew the proper observances.

"The performance was a matinee of 'Koenigskinder.' It was ended, and mamma rose to go.

"Is that the end?" asked Elizabeth. "Yes, dear," answered mamma. "Sit down, mummy, please," said Elizabeth. "It can't be. They haven't played 'America' yet."—New York Post.

Almost an Insult.

Press Agent—Miss De Star, I'm going to work up a story that your pet Pomeranian poodle swallowed all your diamonds. Miss De Star—Why, sir, do you think I want people to think I have only enough diamonds to fill a poodle?—Chicago News.

CLAIMANT FOR STANFORD MILLIONS.

Thomas Garvey of Havana, N. Y., dressed as a section hand, appeared in Palo Alto Monday with documents purporting to show that he is the first and only surviving son of Senator Leland Stanford and that he was sent to New York in babyhood to grow up in ignorance of his real identity. Somebody paid his passage to San Jose so that he might tell his story to Arthur Free and Sheriff Langford.

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VIOLA R. WOOD, Secretary.

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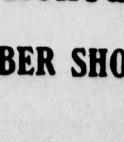
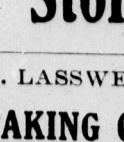
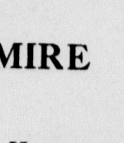
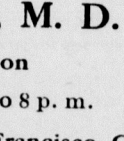
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CABINET SUSTAINS PRESIDENT WILSON

Belief That Huerta May Be Put on Financial Rack

President Wilson's Cabinet stands firmly behind him in his efforts to force the retirement of Provisional President Huerta as a necessary step to the pacification of Mexico. The consensus of opinion is that the United States should not take a single backward step in its programme to restore constitution government in Mexico.

What the United States is seeking is an acquiescence in its policy by the powers, such an approval to carry with it discouragement of financial aid to the Huerta regime through foreign channels. A few weeks of financial isolation, it is believed by high officials in Washington, will force the retirement of Huerta.

It became known that all the secretaries favored steps which would convince Huerta that the United States was in earnest in its demands. Some of the Cabinet members recognized in the lifting of the embargo on arms a practical, and, perhaps, early solution of the difficulty, but there was no final decision on the point.

There is hope on the part of the President and Secretary Bryan that a measure so radical as permitting exportations of arms may not be required to solve the problem.

There is a closer understanding and more frequent communications between the State Department at Washington and foreign governments generally than has been in evidence at any time since the Mexican problem became so widely international.

Through Ambassadors abroad and through the diplomatic corps in Washington, Secretary Bryan is giving such detailed information of the American policy as to leave no doubt of what the United States wishes to accomplish. So far as is known there have been no direct requests for foreign support, but the strong intimations that the United States would like foreign nations to refrain completely from interference in the affairs of the Huerta Government are expected to produce tangible results.

TERSE CALIFORNIA NEWS

Los Angeles waiters, threatened with loss of tips, talk of demanding higher wages.

The municipal election held in San Francisco Tuesday resulted in the winning of a mixed ticket. The total number of votes cast was over 70,000.

The twenty supposed cases of smallpox recently reported at Hanford were found, after examination by Dr. W. W. Cross, State Health Agent at Fresno, to be only cases of chicken pox.

Five passengers were injured and fifty badly shaken in a rear-end collision between two cars of the Los Angeles Street Railway, caused by the sudden exhaustion of electricity, when a pipe in a power plant burst. Both cars were running downhill when the power gave out, and the more heavily laden one crashed into the other.

The Oroville Chamber of Commerce is making preparations for the third annual orange and olive exposition, which will be held November 25th to November 30th. While oranges and olives will be the principal exhibits, all the varied resources of Butte County will be shown. The Biggs and Richvale sections are planning to make a big exhibit of rice. The Chico Business Men's Association will install a big exhibit.

A subpoena from the British Vice-Consul in San Francisco to compel Dr. W. F. Snow of the State Board of Health to produce the birth certificate of the much-litigated Slingsby baby before the Vice-Consul does not have to be obeyed, according to the opinion rendered by Attorney-General Webb in San Francisco, an opinion which was asked by Dr. Snow. Webb rules that the subpoena of an official of a foreign government is not binding upon a State officer.

Because Mayor Frank Otis refused to certify to the passage over his veto of the billboard ordinance by the Alameda City Council the measure is not a law as yet. The Council, at its next meeting, will take the matter up and will "reconsider" the measure, as Mayor Otis contends should be done before he can testify that the ordinance has been passed. It is announced that the measure may be amended to provide that all billboard owners be required to obtain permission from the Council to erect signboards.

Wandering about from state to state

for almost nine months with a total loss of memory and without any knowledge of his name, family or residence, C. H. Mikelsen of 655 Hampshire street, San Francisco, suddenly regained his memory on November 4th last in Galveston, Tex. Happening to look at his arm he saw his name tattooed on the forearm, and this incident served to dispel the cloud which had rested on his mind since February 15th of this year, when he was struck on the head by a heavy article while working in a San Francisco warehouse.

According to figures compiled by the Oakland Board of Education, there is a surplus of the bond money voted for the erection of new schools, additions to old buildings and the purchase of land, amounting to \$17,000. Before the stoppage of work on the new schools, owing to the non-sale of the old school bonds and during the time that the new bonds were voted and sold, the gross surplus, or saving, amounted to \$37,000. This amount was cut down by the payment of damages to contractors who had suffered loss during the period of time in which the buildings stood idle.

No more will the residents of West Berkeley be forced to close their windows before wailing sleep at night, for the officials of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company have promised to put mufflers on the buzzing transformers and whirling motors in the power station at Hearst avenue and McGee street. At a Council meeting a score of citizens protested against the sleep-disturbing sounds and asked that the station be declared a public nuisance. Officials for the company declared that an investigation is now on with a view to discover means of abating the noise, and, pending results, the matter is being held in abeyance.

That Sutter County will install a separate exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, was the decision reached by the Board of Supervisors at their last meeting. M. N. Sheldon, one of the exposition commissioners, was authorized to enter into a contract for Sutter County's space. The valley counties have asked for 30,000 square feet of the space in the California building, and this will be allotted to the various counties of which Sutter is one. However, the Supervisors have decided that Sutter County will maintain an individual exhibit, which, however, will be under the general supervision of the valley commission.

The State Department of Engineering is the first to be placed under the efficiency system of the State Civil Service Commission. This system was put in vogue November 1st, and hereafter employees of the department will be rated daily and marked by their superiors much the same as children are graded in schools. Tardiness, absence and discipline will be counted. The monthly ratings are turned in to the Civil Service Commission. If the markings fall below 70 per cent for any month, the employee is discharged automatically. If the rating is lower than 80 per cent for any three consecutive months the employee is liable to a salary reduction. Grading between 80 and 90 per cent is good, and above 90 excellent.

Whatever happens, as a result of the lower duties on boots and shoes, the wooden article, such as is worn in Holland, is growing in favor. United States forest service declared that the industry of manufacturing such footwear had reached considerable proportions. Shoes of this kind are adapted especially for those who work in cold or wet places. Employees of tanneries, breweries, liveries and workmen who walk on hot grates or floors, use them. Such shoes are said to be good for two years. They cost only from 60 to 65 cents per pair. It was learned that, in the manufacture of shoes, dishes and household articles, more than 5,000,000 feet of birch wood was used annually.

A driller, who has been drilling an irrigation well on the ranch belonging to G. J. Lohman, west of Oroville, struck a large flow of natural gas. At a depth of 110 feet the gas became evident. When the driller first struck the fissure the gas came out of the well with a gush. One of the crew, in order to test it, lighted a match and the flame burst forth from the well to a height of six feet. It was necessary to cover the well in order to smother the fire. It will be drilled to a depth of at least 500 feet, and in the event that gas is found in paying quantities the owners will probably try to commercialize it.

Merchants and professional men of Walnut Creek donned overalls and jumpers and, armed with brooms and scrapers, removed the thick plaster of mud from the well-macadamized main street of the town. Teams, scrapers and other road implements were called into service and the workers labored with a will.

MAMMOTH CAKE FOR WHITE HOUSE BRIDE

Its Height Will Be Two and One-Half Feet

Miss Jessie Wilson's wedding cake was baked in New York a few days ago. The first layer of the cake is four inches thick and twenty-two inches across. When ready for the knife, the cake will weigh 135 pounds, and will be two and one-half feet high, including the vase of white orchids to be placed on top.

It will cost about \$500 and will contain nineteen ingredients. In 2000 dainty white boxes, tied with satin ribbon, the cake will be distributed, each box the proper size to go under one's pillow to dream upon.

Over the body of the cake will be molded a thick white icing scrollwork. "Then," to quote the artist who is making it, "there will be a design for the initials of the bride and bridegroom. It will be done in silver. And there will be lilies of the valley in white sugar on the sides."

A pendant made up of one canary diamond weighing six and one-half carats, surrounded by eighty-five smaller diamonds, arranged in a pear shape and attached to a neck chain in which smaller diamonds are set, will be the gift of the House of Representatives to Miss Jessie Wilson, when she marries Francis B. Sayre in the White House on November 25th. Republican Leader Mann, who started the movement by which individual members of the House contributed more than \$2000 for the gift, announced the description in a formal statement.

The family circle at the White House is busily engaged these days in opening boxes, breaking seals and unraveling packages of every shape and size—containing presents for Miss Jessie Wilson. Some of the gifts have come from officials in distant lands. Strict secrecy, however, is being maintained as to the nature of the presents.

Orchardists owning 8000 acres of farming land in the Coyote River watershed met to decide on action by the Home Protective Association in further fighting the Bay Cities Water Company. Ten years ago the company offered to deliver to San Francisco all the waters of the Coyote watershed. A few days ago Judge J. R. Welch signed the findings, making the water company the dominant user of water, but apparently protecting the rights of the property owners by reserving the right to modify the provisions of the decision should it appear that the water company is taking undue advantage of its position under the decision. Twenty million gallons a day to replenish underground well and currents are allowed the Coyote watershed in the decision.

A national movement to standardize hospitals was indorsed by the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, which is in convention in Chicago. After the report of a special committee on the subject a resolution was adopted which will result in every hospital on the continent receiving an urgent request to accept a new system of records, designed for the protection of patients. The plan includes the appointment of an efficiency committee in each hospital.

An American theatrical manager tried recently to induce G. Bernard Shaw to lecture in the United States. He told the playwright that there were only two persons whose drawing powers on the lecture platform were still unexploited—Shaw and the Kaiser. Shaw agreed, and said he was quite willing to go and lecture in America, but on one condition—that the Kaiser go too and appear on the same platform.

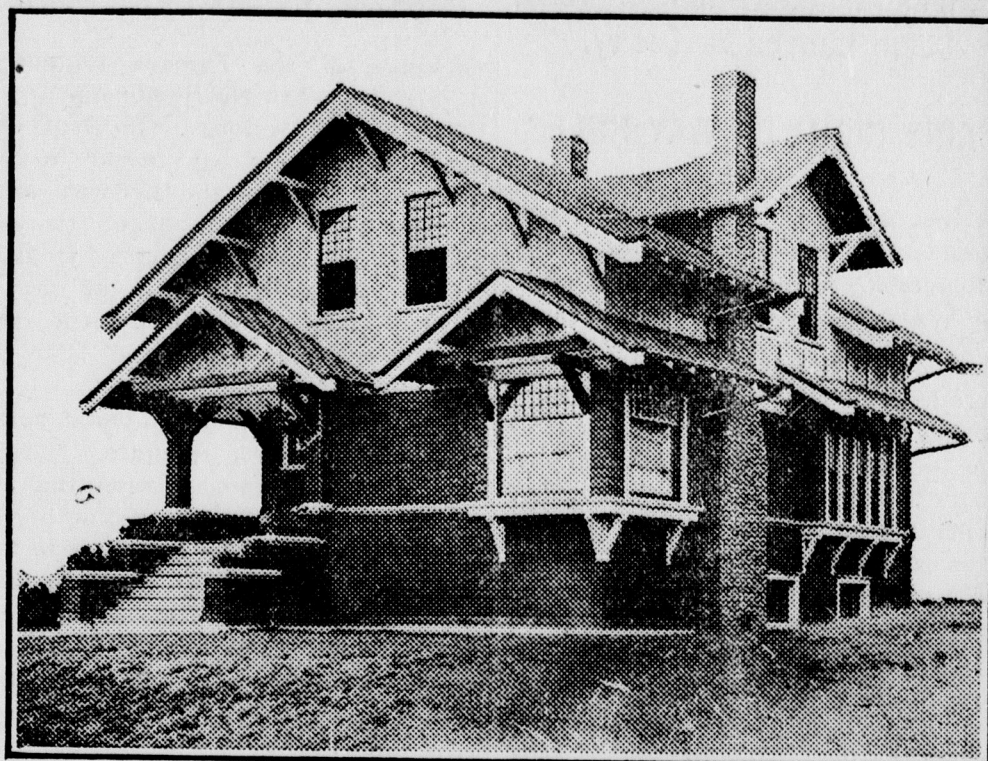
At a voltage of 78,000 a Swedish hydroelectric company will transmit 150,000 horsepower a distance of 150 miles.

There are 160 dramas and twenty-one melodramas based on the life of Joan of Arc.

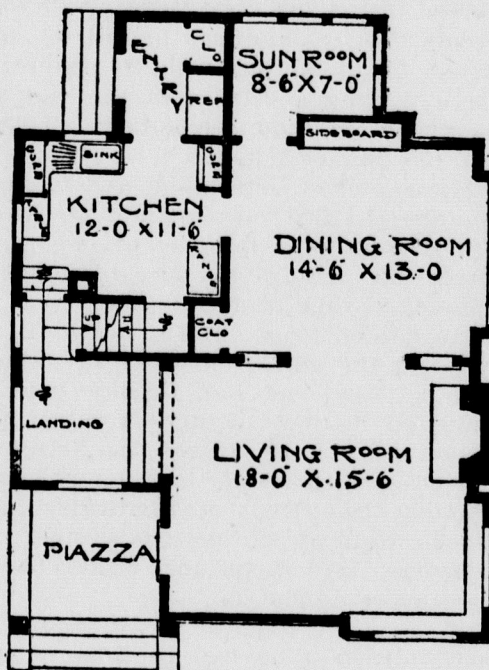
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CLAPBOARD AND ROUGH CAST.

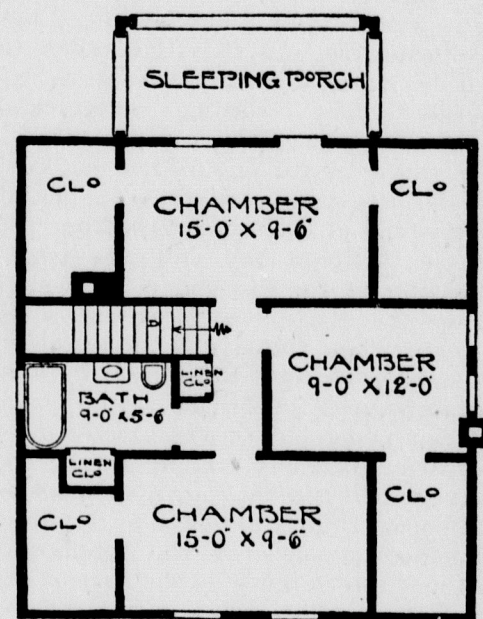
Design 764, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

The exterior of this house is made very attractive by projecting bows and roofing with wide open cornices. The house is clapboarded from the base course at grade to a belt line between the first and second stories; above the belt line rough cast and half timber. The main cornice is supported by heavy sawed brackets, giving a very good appearance to the exterior. The first story has a large living room, open fireplace and a wide landing for the stairs. Dining room with projecting bow window; also a built-in sideboard, with small sun room in the rear of same. There are three chambers in the second story, roomy closets, good sized bathroom and two linen closets; also a sleeping porch. Size, 28 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Full basement. First story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet. These heights all finish in the clear. Birch or red oak finish throughout the first story, pine to paint in second story. Birch or maple floors throughout both stories. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, \$3,000.

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RAILROAD COMEDY

Methods of Operation In 1852
Seem Laughable Today.

QUAINT RIGHT OF WAY RULES.

On the Western and Atlantic When
Trains Met Between Stations and a
Dispute Arose the Conductors Decided
Which Train Had to Back Down.

A most interesting exhibit of the early days of railroading in this country has been found by the Railroad Age Gazette. It is a schedule for passenger trains and rules for the conduct of engineers and conductors on the Western and Atlantic, which was at the time and still is owned by the state of Georgia. The table is dated March 1, 1852, and was issued by William M. Wadley, superintendent, father of George D. Wadley, the latter for many years manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia.

The schedule shows a picture of an engine and cars at the top. Under it the numbers and names of the stations, the times for arrival, the times for departure and the time taken to run between stations as well as remarks about passing sidetracked freights are all carefully tabulated.

In the rules for engineers and conductors are many which seem quaint in this age of colossal railroading. Of course the road had only one track, and rule 14 for passenger conductors shows that there must have been some dispute when trains met as to which train had the right to keep on its way uninterrupted. This rule says:

"As a general rule, when trains meet between stations the train nearest the turnout will run back. Any dispute as to which train is to retire is to be determined at once by the conductors without interference on the part of the engineers. This rule is required to be varied in favor of the heaviest loaded engine or worst grades if they meet near the center."

Rule 7 gives the conductor directions for reporting on the number of passengers who are paying and the number of ministers of the gospel who were to be charged half price when on business connected with their calling. The same rule indicated that the governor of the state and the general superintendent of the road were the only individuals who had a right to give passes.

The conductor was ordered to inspect the running gear of his train at every station and in rule 13 was admonished never to leave Atlanta or Chattanooga without the mail or without first sending to the postoffice after it. Rule 17 says that a train stopping at any station at night must invariably be run on the turnout so as to leave the main track clear, and that strict watch had to be kept in all cases where a train stopped at night.

In the regulations for passenger engineers there are a number which seem almost humorous in this period of railroad management. For instance, the engineer was instructed that if his train killed any stock and threw the cow or cows in such a position as to endanger the safety of the next train he was to stop his train and see that the track was cleared.

Passenger trains were not to exceed the speed of their schedule except when behind time, in which case the speed might be increased three miles an hour generally. In passing turnouts (the turnout evidently was the switching track) the speed had to be diminished to six miles an hour.

Rule 6 might be put in force today with good effect and to the delight of a much jolted traveling public. It reads:

"In connecting and in starting with his train the engineer will be exceedingly careful in the management of the throttle so that the cars may not be injured or the passengers annoyed by the sudden violence of the start."

This paragraph is found at the end of the regulations for engineers:

"For any violation of the above rules, for running off at turnouts, for killing of stock by daylight and for all other irregularities the general superintendent will impose such fines as he deems just and called for by the nature of the offense."

The freight trains took two days to make the 137 miles between Atlanta and Chattanooga. The stops at the stations varied from ten to sixty minutes. One of the rules for freight conductors about keeping a certain distance from the trains ahead of him and behind him shows that there must have been a delightful uncertainty about the provisions for changing meeting points in case trains were delayed. It is evident that there was no telegraph communication along the line, although this was eight years after Morse had demonstrated that he could send messages over the wire

from Washington to Baltimore. Several months before Charles Minot also had made use of the telegraph in ordering the operation of trains on the Erie.

CAESAR AS AN EPILEPTIC.

Glimpses of the Famous Conqueror
That Are Not Inspiring.

Says Mark Antony, who had evidently seen the great Caesar in convulsions: "When the fit was on I marked how he did shake; 'tis true this god did shake." Again: "Ye gods, it doth amaze me a man of such a feeble temper should so get the start of the majestic world and bear the palm alone."

We would hardly recommend horseback riding to an epileptic, "but by dint of perseverance," says the historian Oppian, "Caesar became an expert horseman, often dictating to two or three secretaries at once while in the saddle, and rode without using his hands." We have had a somewhat similar experience in our own practice, where the patient, unlike Caesar, gave up epilepsy while continuing as a horse trainer.

When Caesar came to unbridge rivers during his campaigns he swam across them, sometimes helped by inflated bladders, but usually unaided. Once, having a seizure in the water, he cried out, you remember: "Help me, Cassius, or I perish."

He explored personally and afoot, conquered cities, accompanied by way of precaution by but one or two servants—an admirable precaution for epileptics when at all possible.

He needed to be careful. If he had lived in the gluttonous days of Caligula or Nero and had to any extent indulged in their dietary excesses, he never would have crossed the Rubicon nor effected the important victory over Pompey the Great at Pharsalia, and the protests of his nervous system in the way of convulsions would have been more numerous.

He paid the strictest attention to his hair, although he had so little of it. Like the rest of the baldheaded world over, he allowed this occipital fringe to grow long, and boldly combed it forward, like a vine over a blank wall, in the vain hope of concealing his cranial nakedness—the touch of nature that makes the whole bald world kin.—Dr. Matthew Woods in Neale's Monthly.

FOOD TABOOS IN ALASKA.

Queer Dietary Rules That Are Part of
the Eskimo Religion.

To illustrate one of the phases of the native religion of the Eskimos, we may consider the question of food taboos. In the mountains of Alaska, on the upper Kuvuk and Noatak rivers, and on the headwaters of the Colville, the prohibitions which applied to the eating of the flesh of the mountain sheep alone were as extensive as the entire dietary section of the Moslem law.

A young girl, for instance, might eat only certain ribs, and when she was a little older she might eat certain other ribs, but when she was full grown she would for a time have to abstain from eating the ribs which had been allowed to her up to then.

After a woman had had her first child she might eat certain other ribs, after her second child still others, and only after having had five children might she eat all the ribs; but even then she must not eat the membranes on the inside of the ribs. If her child was sick she must not eat certain ribs, and if two of her children were sick she might not eat certain other ribs. If her brother's child was sick she might not eat certain parts, and if her brother's wife died there were still different prohibitions.

The taboos applying to the ribs of sheep had relation to the health of her children and of her relatives. They also depended upon what animals her relatives or herself had killed recently and on whether those animals were male or female.—V. Stefansson in Harper's Magazine.

Belated Discovery.

"My dear," said Mr. Bickers to his wife, "I saw in the papers today a decision of a court that the wife may in some cases be the head of the family." "John Henry," replied Mrs. Bickers, "the courts are sometimes very slow in finding out things."—Puck.

Had a Good Excuse.

"They were next door neighbors for years, and yet they never spoke." "That's the way with people in cities." "There was some excuse in this case. The prison rules forbade talking."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Ending the Argument.

"Briggs called me a liar." "Didn't you deny it?" "Yes, and he said that proved that I was."—Boston Transcript.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Decorations Suitable For
Business Girls' Feast.



CENTERPIECE OF CRAPE PAPER FLOWERS

Not many business girls really give thanks on the great national holiday appointed for this duty. They are too busy. Stockings are to be darned, gloves mended, braid sewed on, neck fixings made, hats trimmed, and a dozen and one other things that have a way of accumulating must be attended to.

Perhaps as they lie in bed Thanksgiving morning and think they do not have to hurry to get up they may give thanks for this fact, or if they have invitations to dinners or dances they may also feel thankful for the coming Thanksgiving day. But thanks in the form intended by the originators of the observance are seldom a part of the business girl's program.

There are, however, four business girls sharing an apartment who are going to celebrate the day with fitting ceremony. Away from home and kin, they have planned a little dinner, the kind mother makes.

For the table centerpiece they are making chrysanthemums of yellow crape paper like those illustrated, which are to top a Jack Horner pie filled with funny gifts for each girl.

Fetching Tea Gowns.

Since the dancing craze has so captured the younger set tea dances will soon be revived. Stunning gowns for these late afternoon affairs have been especially designed, for the cut of the skirt has much to do with the possibility of it being worn in the giddy whirl. The round or V neck prevails. Long sleeves, with knuckle frills of a transparent material, are usually worn. A wide belt or hip drape or a simple finish for the waist line are the three styles usually chosen.

The model shown is developed in gendarme blue velvet, combined with charmeuse, emphasizing a new note in composite effects.

The sides of the corsage and skirt are of finely plaited charmeuse, supported by an oriental band, with ball fringe simulating a pannier treatment.

The cap or kimono sleeves, scalloped yoke and princess panel are of velvet, the latter decorated at close intervals with pendent balls of self material. A band of oriental garniture finished the circular neck line, supplemented by a transparent band of finely tucked blue chiffon. The lower sleeves of plaited chiffon are caught tightly at the wrist with a band of blue velvet, the frills falling over the hands.

Modish Use of Lace.

Scraps of anything can be put together into a pretty blouse in these days. In the present instance some fine old



BLOUSE OF FRENCH LACE AND CHIFFON.

French lace was used for the yoke and sleeves in a blouse of plaited chiffon. Very fine machine embroidery trims collar and cuffs.

Large Stones the Rage.

Rings are enjoying wonderful popularity—not the small, modest kind, but rings with stones or settings as big as buttons. The largest stones are turquoise or scarabs flecked with brown. It is highly probable that such stones

are counterfeit, but they are handsome and fit in well with ideas of the moment, which call for effects that are antique and barbaric. Tiny gems and settings may be very refined, but they are not conspicuous enough to be modish. Really the heavier a stone or setting the more stunning it is now considered.

Thanksgiving Recipes

To Roast the Turkey.

After the turkey has been carefully filled sew it up, draw the thighs close to the body and skewer or tie with twine, crossing the drumsticks over the tail. Turn the tips of the wings back and skewer or tie close to the body, not over the breast. Rub the turkey all over with soft butter, salt, pepper and flour and lay the breast down on a rack in the baking pan, with a few pieces of turkey fat serving as cushions. Put into a hot oven five minutes or until the flour begins to color; then reduce the heat slightly and add a cupful of the stock from the cooked feet or simply hot water to the pan. If the turkey shows signs of browning too rapidly cover with greased paper (the paraffin paper that comes as lining for cereal or cracker boxes is excellent for this purpose). As fast as one char replaces with another. Baste frequently, dredging lightly with flour after each basting. An eight pound turkey will require two or two and a half hours to roast. To tell whether it is done test the thigh with a small fork. It should separate easily from the body.

Remove to a hot platter and set where it will keep warm while you make the gravy. If there is much fat in the pan pour off nearly all. Set the pan on the stove and stir two tablespoonfuls of flour into the fat. Stir smooth, let it brown a moment, then add gradually boiling water to make the consistency desired. Salt and pepper more highly if necessary, and if the gravy is not a rich brown add a tablespoonful of culinary bouquet.

Raisins and Hickory Nuts.

Chopped raisins lend more of their flavor to a cake than whole ones, and chopped hickory nuts combine deliciously with chopped raisins. Baked in a shallow pan and spread with white icing decorated with nuts and raisins, such a cake makes an attractive bit of sweet with a cup of coffee or chocolate. A tested rule calls for half a cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar creamed together, half a cupful of milk, a cupful of chopped raisins, one of chopped nuts, two eggs and two cupfuls of pastry flour sifted several times with a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and half a teaspoonful of soda. Add the egg yolks and milk to the creamed butter and sugar. Stir the mixture into the flour and other dry ingredients. Then add the nuts and raisins and finally the whites of the eggs. Bake in a deep, broad sheet iron or biscuit tin. When cold cut the cake in squares, cover with a frosting and decorate. If baking powder is preferred instead of soda and cream of tartar, use one teaspoonful and a half.

Cream of Celery Soup.

This can be made from the outer tough stalks of the celery heads that are not suitable to eat as a relish. Wash and scrape and when you have the equivalent of two cupfuls (using besides a few of the bleached leaves) cook slowly for an hour or until tender in a quart of salted water or white stock. When tender press through a puree sieve and a quart of hot milk and when it comes to the boiling point thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour blended with the same amount of butter and cooked with a little of the boiling soup. Stir constantly until smooth and thickened, add a quarter of a cupful of cream (taken from the top of the second quart of milk if you do not care to use it for coffee) and serve with kernels of snowy popcorn floating on the surface.

Cranberry Sauce.

Select a quart of the bright red berries, look over carefully and wash thoroughly. Put into a granite or porcelain lined kettle (never in tin or iron) and spread over the top of the berries two cupfuls granulated sugar. Pour over the sugar one cupful water, cover and cook ten minutes from the time the water begins to boil, uncover (for if left covered too long they will burst), cook a little longer until the berries are tender and the liquid ready to jelly if tried in a cold saucer, then pour at once into a pretty dish. Make the day before using.

The Scrap Book

One Favor He Craved.

Augustus Thomas in his recollections of Frederic Remington relates the following: "One Sunday morning in those later days I went with him to the office of an osteopathic physician who was treating him. The osteopath was a slight man and not tall. Remington, lying face downward on the operating table, presented a sky line so much higher than that of the average patient that the doctor standing on the floor lacked the angle of pressure necessary to his treatment. The doctor, therefore, mounted a chair, from which he stepped to the table and finally sat astride of Remington, applying his full weight to the manipulation which he was giving to the spinal column. 'I hope I'm not hurting you, Mr. Remington?' said the doctor. Remington answered, 'It's all right, doctor, so long as you don't use your spurs.'"



THE DOCTOR MOUNTED A CHAIR.

The Ultimate Peace.

There is a peace which no men know
Save those whom suffering hath laid low—
The peace of pain.

A strength which only comes to those
Who've borne defeat—greater, God knows,
Than victory.

A happiness which comes at last,
After all happiness seems past—
The joy of peace.

—Author Unknown.

Gave It In Full.

An old Scottish minister took it into his head to marry his housekeeper. His preceptor being ill on the day when the banns were to be proclaimed, the minister, not caring to make the intimation himself, arranged with his herd boy to do it. "Now," he said, "you just call out in a loud voice, 'Proclamation of marriage between the Rev. Mr. Murray of this parish and Jean Lowe o' the same!' Ha, ha!" he laughed, thinking this to be a part of the proclamation. "What'd hae thoct it?" The effect on the minister and the congregation can be imagined.



"WHA'D HAE THOCT IT!"

What Might Have Been.

In a backwoods lived a farmer who, although he had never seen a railroad, yet had his opinion of them and the mischief which he understood they might cause. According to his notion, a train was as much to be dreaded as a cyclone itself. Great, then, was his consternation upon learning that a right of way for a railroad was wanted through his farm. He swore "by hickory" that no money could buy it. Finally land enough for the purpose was condemned and the road built. The day the first train was to pass the neighbors, knowing of the old fellow's opposition, persuaded him nevertheless to go with them to see it. As the train disappeared some one said, "You see, Bill, it didn't hurt anything after all." Bill was surprised, but hated to abandon his contention that a train would ruin things. "Waal, yaas," he said, "I reckon that ye mought say so, but, ye see, the gosh darned thing come through here endways. Ef it hed come sideways it would 'a' busted the daylight outen of every cow in the place."

Painfully Frank.

A somewhat parsimonious couple in Edinburgh invited a friend to dine with them on a Monday, and when the joint was laid on the table it proved to be the remains of Sunday's roast heated up, whereupon the guest remarked that this appeared to be "an' auld frien' with a new face." This, however, did not prevent his doing justice to the fare provided, and upon departing he said, "Well, good night; I've had an enjoyable evening, and you have always the consolation that it hasna cost you much."

A Marked Bullet

How a Country Boy Got
Away From the Farm

By EDWARD L. PARKER.

A murder in a quiet farming community relatively excites as much commotion as the shooting down of a mob in a city. I was then eighteen years old and had never known anything so exciting as the killing of a man whom I had known all my life. I ran out of the house and down the road to the scene of the murder. On my arrival I saw several of the neighbors standing on the porch discussing who the murderer could be.

Pushing by them, I went into the room where the crime had been committed and saw the body stretched on a lounge, where it had been lifted from the floor. I noticed that the shirt front, besides being covered with blood, had been blackened. Mr. Ackers had probably been shot by one so near him as to produce this blackening by burnt powder. Turning my eyes from the body, I saw a little round thing on the floor about the size of a small marble. I picked it up and found it to be a bullet. It was sticky with blood.

It occurred to me that it was the bullet with which the shooting had been done. I had never heard of detectives, for I had always lived on a farm, and this was before the day when the country newspapers were filled with stories about the wonderful tracings of this class of persons. Therefore it did not occur to me that the bullet might be of use in furnishing a clue to the murderer. It did not occur to me that it would be a fine thing to possess a bullet that had killed a man, and I thrust it into my trousers pocket.

I had no sooner done so than Dr. Budd came in with several others and, after examining the body, said:

"He has been shot through and through."

Some one, noticing me, told me to get out. I did so reluctantly, for since this was the only exciting event that



"I CONFESSED THAT I HAD THE BULLET."

had come into my life I thought it a hardship not to be permitted to remain to see and hear all there was to be seen and heard. I joined the loiterers outside and learned that the police had been notified and were expected soon. A big man with a badge on his breast came before I left and went into the house with an air of authority. I envied him, thinking him to be a very important personage, for everybody made way for him.

I knew nothing, at least for some time, of what was going on with reference to the matter. The body was duly buried, the funeral being a very large one. I attended myself, moved by a desire to see all that I was permitted to see connected with the event of the murder, and when it was all over and I was obliged to settle back into my farm duties, unrelieved by any excitement whatever, I felt like a boy the day after the circus had come and gone.

It was then that I took the bullet from my pocket and looked at it as the only memorial I possessed of the only exciting event that had entered into my uneventful life. I owned a squirrel gun and was more or less in-

terested in arms and ammunition. I dropped the bullet into water to wash the blood off it and wiped it on my trousers. I owned a little magnifying handglass which I had bought for 10 cents. Without any especial object in mind I brought it to bear on my prize. Two scratches on the lead were revealed by the glass, and I noticed that they were parallel.

Now, if I had not been of an inquiring mind my story would here come to an end, or, rather, it would never have been begun. I certainly did not connect these scratches with the discovery of the murderer. I simply couldn't understand what caused them. But I was not long in suspecting that they had been produced by the tiny protuberances, probably rust, in the barrel of the weapon from which the bullet had been fired. That theory accounted for their parallelism.

But I was not sure, and in order to prove the matter I got down my squirrel gun, and, looking down into the barrel, by focusing the sun's rays with my magnifier I saw a minute speck which might cause a scratch on a bullet fired past it. Loading the gun with a new bullet, I fired the ball into a tree, cut it out and examined it. But if the scratches had been made they had been so added to that I could not detect them. I fired another bullet into a bank with the same negative result. Looking about for some softer substance to put it into, I noticed the barrel used to catch rainwater from the roof of the house, and it occurred to me to catch the bullet in water. I made my experiment again, this time in the water barrel, and, examining the ball with my microscope, saw a scratch corresponding with the rust speck in the barrel of my gun.

Then the fact came into my brain that the barrel of the pistol which had been used to kill Mr. Ackers undoubtedly contained two little protuberances against which the bullet had rubbed on being fired, and the distance between these protuberances would be exactly the same as between the scratches. I do not mean that this occurred to me as a possible means of discovering the murderer. I merely looked upon it as an interesting fact.

Meanwhile the police were investigating. The period of the detective was coming on, and two or three men were working on the case. But they worked secretly, and I knew nothing about what they were doing, nor did I receive any information upon this till a man of the name of Coyne was arrested for the murder and held for trial. There was a lot of circumstantial evidence against him. Mr. Ackers had owed him some money, which Coyne had vainly tried to get. Coyne had been heard to use violent language to Ackers. Indeed, a threatening letter from the former was found among the latter's papers. Immediately after the murder Coyne had disappeared and was arrested in a distant city. He owned a pistol, which was captured by the police, and one chamber was found empty. The evidence consisted in these two features—the matter of securing payment of the debt and the revolver, one chamber of which had been discharged.

I was in court during the trial and heard the prosecuting attorney make a strong point against the prisoner by producing the accused's revolver. When the court adjourned I went to Coyne's counsel, and I confessed that I had the bullet which killed Ackers and which had not been found by the police. I also told him of my experiments and that I believed the pistol with which the murder had been committed could be identified by the scratches on the bullet.

The lawyer—Truesdale—stared at me while I spoke with eyes as large as butter plates, then asked me a lot of questions. The trial had ended for the day, and he immediately adopted means to be ready with the new evidence on the morrow. He told me to bring the bullet to him at once in cotton, fearing that it might receive other scratches. I did as he bid me, and the next day when the court convened I went there, as requested.

The moment I entered the courtroom Coyne looked at me with terrible anxiety on his face, having been apprised of what had passed between me and his counsel. As for me, I was wondering whether I would prove him a guilty on an innocent man. A barrel of water stood in the courtroom beneath the judge's bench. Truesdale instructed me to load my squirrel gun with a new bullet and fire it into the water. I did so, and he showed the bullet and the interior of the gun barrel to the jury, using the same means as I had used in my experiment, except that his microscope was more powerful and his light was electric. The scratch on the lead was apparent. The bullet that had killed Ackers was then produced and the scratches shown the jury. It was of the same caliber as Coyne's revolver. A new bullet was then put in Coyne's pistol and fired into the water.

I was watching the prisoner, and as soon as the experiment with the squirrel

gun had terminated I saw his face light up with hope. When the bullet was taken out of the water he showed great agitation. His counsel first examined the bullet, then looked at him with an expression of joy. The ball was examined by the jury and found to be without a scratch.

The demonstration that Ackers had not been killed from the prisoner's revolver was conclusive, and since this was the keystone of the evidence against him the state's case fell to the ground. He was acquitted, and, though many still believed him guilty, most persons were convinced of his innocence.

The moment he was made free he came to me and embraced me. "Come with me," he said. I went home with him, and he asked, "What can I do for you?"

"Help me get away from the farm." "The best way to do that is to educate you. Would you like to go to college?"

I replied that I would, and he sent me to a preparatory school and after that to college and gave me also a profession.

The real murderer of Ackers was subsequently arrested. I took enough interest in the case to hunt down the pistol with which the murder was done and tested it for the scratches. It had become somewhat rusted and showed other marks besides those on the bullet in my possession, but there were two that gave the same distance measurement. The evidence was not necessary, for the murderer confessed.

EVERYTHING WAS CHEAP.

Just Imagine Buying a Whole Sheep
For 10 Cents.

A countryman living just beyond the outskirts of London drove to the metropolis one day to order a few provisions, etc.

(By the way, this account is perfectly true. It is not a problem or a joke. The prices stated can be verified.)

The countryman first went to the nearest cobbler's. There he bought a good pair of shoes. Not shoddy footwear, carelessly turned out or even machine made, but hand sewed and of fine, strong leather. For this pair of shoes he paid just 7 cents.

Next he drove to a butcher stall in Smithfield. There he bought a sheep, a dozen chickens and ten pounds of beef. For the sheep he paid 10 cents. For the chickens he paid 1½ cents apiece, or 18 cents for the dozen. The ten pounds of beef cost him a nickel. For beef was half a cent a pound.

Stowing away his purchases in his big wagon, the farmer next stopped at a fish stall, where for 10 cents he bought twenty-five big codfish.

His visit to the grain merchant cost him more. For he was forced to pay 15 cents for a bushel of rye—a sum out of all proportion to his earlier purchases. It was cheaper, you see, to buy meat than the rye bread to eat it with.

But his ensuing trip to the draper's for enough homespun cloth to provide him with a winter suit atoned for the high price of the grain. For he found that the stout homespun cloth was selling at 12 cents an ell, or 93-5 cents a yard.

The farmer had no trouble in carrying his wares home in his wagon. For the wagon was large. He had driven it to London full of firewood, and this wagon load of wood he had sold for 12 cents.

The foregoing prices are all accurate. The high cost of living had not yet hit England. For, you see, all this happened several years ago.

In fact, it was at the beginning of the sixteenth century.—New York World.

Old Viking Funerals.

A Viking ship was often of large proportions, and it was seldom or never allowed to rot or to be broken up. Having been useful in the arts of war, it served quite another purpose in the arts of peace. When a chief died his body was reverently placed in the stern of the vessel and a torch applied to the hold. The man's kinsfolk and friends watched the flames grow bigger and brighter as the huge ship, with set sail, plowed its way through the water for the last time until corpse and ship disappeared under the waves.

What's the Answer?

What gives us our sense of loathing for the garden toad, demurely useful little neighbor that he has proved himself, while his second cousin, the frog, who seems to do nothing but play the dandy and the braggart, is uniformly treated as a good fellow? If the toad gulped and croaked all night long and made his home in slimy pools instead of in the melon patch, would they reverse their present order in our esteem?—Atlantic.

Not Society's Fault.

Gibbs—How did that rich boor manage to get introduced into society? Hibbs—He wasn't introduced; he was injected.—Judge.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS TAXES 1913

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Books of the County of San Mateo (real and personal) for the fiscal year 1913 have been received and the taxes on all personal property and one-half of the taxes on all real property are now due and payable and will be delinquent on the

Last Monday in November, 1913
at 6 o'clock P. M.

And unless paid prior thereto, 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof. If the said first installment of taxes be not paid before the Last Monday in April, 1914, at 6 P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof. The remaining one-half of the taxes on real property will be payable on or after the First Monday in January Next thereafter, and be delinquent on the Last Monday in April, 1914, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

All taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

If need to your property was not recorded before March 1st, 1914, your name will not appear on assessment roll this year.

I will be in attendance to receive taxes at the following places and times:

Pescadero, Wednesday, October 22d, at Swanton House, from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

San Gregorio, Thursday, October 23d, at E. Montevaldo's during forenoon.

Halfmoon Bay, Saturday, October 25th, at Bank of Halfmoon Bay, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

South San Francisco, Wednesday, October 29th, at Town Hall, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

San Bruno, Thursday, October 30th, at Justice Court Room, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Daly City, Saturday, November 1st, at Town Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Colma, Monday, November 3d, at Bell's Store, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Burlingame, Wednesday, November 5th, at Town Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

San Mateo, Friday and Saturday, November 7th and 8th, at City Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

First installment Taxes Delinquent, November 24, 1913, 6 p. m.

Address all communications regarding State and County Taxes to

A. MCSWEENEY,

County Tax Collector, San Mateo County
10-11-11 REDWOOD CITY, CAL.

DON'T ADVERTISE If you do not want business. Watch the man that DOES advertise and see him do the business. Wake up! Put your ad. in THE ENTERPRISE.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll of the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914, has been duly made, certified and delivered to me for the collection of City Taxes appearing thereon:—

1. That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the second Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock p. m., an additional five per cent will be added thereto. That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

2. That all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable. That the taxes on all personal property unsecured by real property, are due and payable between the second Monday in October and the last Monday in November.

PAYMENT OF TAXES may be made at the time herein specified, at the office of the TAX COLLECTOR, 810 LINDEN AVENUE, in the City of South San Francisco.

South San Francisco, October 4, 1913.
HENRY W. KNEESE,
Marshal and Ex-officio Tax Collector of the City of South San Francisco.
10-25-13

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE.

By virtue of an Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court, County of San Mateo, State of California, and dated the 24th day of June, A. D. 1913, in an action in which the Plaintiff Sarah Richards on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1913, recovered judgment and decree of foreclosure against Louis Raising, Charles Hartman, William Bowman, Adam M. Rentfrow, Ernest E. Adair, Thomas S. Bruno et al, Defendants, for \$867.50 Dollars, of the United States of America, and costs of suit, and by which decree I am ordered to sell property described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered twenty-three and twenty-two in Block Number fourteen, in Vista Grande, as shown by the map of the subdivision thereof, filed in the office of the County Recorder of said San Mateo County, in Book number four of Maps, at Page 41, of the records of the said county, the said property being situate in the said County of San Mateo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the Court House door in Redwood City, in the County of San Mateo, State of California, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Louis Raising, et al, in and to the above described property at Public Auction, for cash in gold coin of the United States, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said judgment and decree and all costs.

Dated at Redwood City, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1913.

Sarah Richards, 825 E Main Street, Stockton, Cal., Attorney for Plaintiff.
J. H. MANSFIELD,
Sheriff of the County of San Mateo, Cal.
10-25-13

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF MARIA ANTONIA CANTUA CASTRO.

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Mateo. In the Matter of the Estate of MARIA ANTONIA CANTUA CASTRO, deceased.—No. 1710 Probate.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned executrix of the last will and testament of Maria Antonia Cantua Castro, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice to the said executrix, at her residence at No. 469 Baden Avenue, in the city of South San Francisco, county of San Mateo, state of California, which said place the undersigned selects as her place of business in all matters connected with said estate of Maria Antonia Cantua Castro, deceased.

CRUZITA LOPEZ,
Executrix of the last will and testament of Maria Antonia Cantua Castro, Deceased.
Dated: South San Francisco, October 2, 1913.
John D. Willard and Gilbert D. Ferrell,
Attorneys for Executrix, Merchants National Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
Date of first publication October 4, 1913.
10-4-13

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SAN BRUNO NEWS.

Mrs. H. Laumeister returned Tuesday after a week's visit in San Jose.

Born—In Lomita Park, November 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frazier, a boy.

Claude Brown and family will occupy the Bacon bungalow. They moved Saturday.

"Whist! Whist! Who said whist?" "I did, at the Yeomen on November 25th, just two days before Thanksgiving."

Mrs. H. T. Hazard, wife of Ex-Mayor Hazard of Los Angeles, was visiting her sister, Mrs. Amiraux, in fourth addition.

"A Turkey Whist Party" will be given by the San Bruno Yeomen on November 25th at Green's Hall. Come and get your Thanksgiving turkey. Other suitable prizes will be given.

The Woman's Social and Improvement Club held a very interesting meeting Friday, November 7th, and adjourned to meet January 9, 1914, at the home of Mrs. Laura M. Pfluger.

Don't forget the Ladies' Aid Sale on December 5th and 6th in the parlors of the M. E. Church. Come and buy your Christmas presents, also get your lunch and patronize the food sale Saturday afternoon, December 6th.

High Class Motion Pictures at Green's Hall, San Bruno, every Sunday evening, and Sunday matinee. Admission, adults 10 cents, children 5 cents. Show at 8.15 p. m., matinee 2:30 p. m.

The Lomita Park Hall Association will give a grand prize mask ball in the school house Saturday evening, November 22d. There will be four prizes for the best dressed, also the best sustained characters. Dancing at 8.30, sharp.

Be out Sunday and hear our new pastor. He needs the encouragement of all. There will be special music every Sunday. Sunday school at 10 a. m., sharp. Prayer meeting every other Thursday at 7:45 p. m. Our next will be November 20th. Try and be present.

Mrs. A. Green, the postmistress of San Bruno, makes the following statement: The word has come to her by different parties who have heard that she intends to resign her office as postmistress. She wishes to say there is no truth in the statement and that she has no intention of resigning her office.

Thieves made an attempt to rob the barber shop last Monday night and Tuesday night another attempt was made, but the barber arrived on the scene in time to fire four shots at the retreating thieves. He says he will make things lively for anyone he can catch breaking into his house or shop.

"Dad's Day." The Yeomen have already observed "Mother's Day" and "Children's Day," but on December 2d all the Yeomen are to observe "Dad's Day." December 2d will also be the annual election of officers, and every Yeoman is expected to be present. The ladies under the supervision of Lady Rowena, Mrs. Gibourell are planning a special entertainment for the occasion. If you are a Yeoman you must not miss December 2d, Tuesday evening.

Live where the sun always shines and there is no fog. Why pay rent when the same amount of money will buy the house for you? Just a small payment down. \$200 down will buy a 7-room house and lot. \$10 down, balance \$10 month, buys 2 lots, no interest. \$750 cash buys 5-room house and lot. \$100 down buys 3-room house and lot. \$350 buys lot on business street, bargain, on time. A postal card will receive prompt attention. Also houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished, very reasonable. Take San Mateo car, get off at San Bruno crossing. L. M. Pfluger, real estate office.

DEATH GARNERS BIG HARVEST IN STORM

Severe Arctic Tempest Lashed the Great Lakes

Winter alighted upon all of the Middle and Central West and portions of the East and South, with blizzards that raged over all the Great Lakes region, extending east to Philadelphia and West Virginia and south almost to the Georgia-Florida line.

The full details of the storm, which swept from the westernmost end of Lake Superior to the eastern shore of Lake Superior, became known when survivors began arriving in various ports with tales of hardship and heroic rescues seldom equaled on the lakes.

The shores of Lake Superior, Huron and Erie were strewn with the wreckage of a three-days' gale and snowstorm which cost the lives of probably forty-six persons, turned bottom up in midlake a 300-foot steel vessel with its crew, wrecked or grounded numerous other craft and caused a property loss as yet unestimated, but which will run into millions.

On land the storm hit hardest at Cleveland, O., where five persons were killed and ten others lost, and where \$2,000,000 damage was caused to property.

The escapes from death were numerous. It was impossible even to estimate the total loss to vessels totally wrecked or damaged by grounding. Shippers in Detroit estimated the loss in Lake Huron and the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers alone to be several hundred thousand dollars. Three of the wrecked steamers increase the loss by \$500,000, while the scores of smaller craft driven ashore in Lake Superior and Lake Erie will send the total much higher.

Cleveland is hopeful of a speedy cessation of the difficulties that have beset it since the worst snowstorm in its history descended upon it Sunday night.

As a result of the disturbed state of the lake, a new menace has developed. The drinking water has turned to the color of coffee and warnings were issued by the Health Department to boil all drinking water.

The hospitals are greatly handicapped. Some lack proper food and others have had to do with candle light.

Not until the snow clears away will the police be able to solve the mystery of numerous disappearances reported to them.

Business men and factory owners estimated the loss in business to wholesale and retail companies at many millions of dollars.

The streets are impassable for wagons, and undertakers are unable to remove the bodies of persons who have died since the breaking of the storm. The bodies of several persons who died at city hospitals since Sunday night have not yet been removed to morgues, several more are being held at the city's correction farm, and even private funerals cannot be held, as the bodies cannot be taken to the cemeteries.

Many bakeries closed because of lack of power and unless coal trains can reach the city soon, an alarming bread shortage threatens.

No improvement in the milk situation has been effected, and an actual milk famine has been caused because the companies are unable to make deliveries of the milk on hand or to obtain more from dairies in the surrounding territory.

An average of twenty-four inches of snow fell during the storm and snowdrifts have piled as high as twenty feet.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

Since the suppression of the opium traffic the business in cigarettes has increased rapidly in China, many of the natives finding the cigarettes an agreeable substitute.

Late official dispatches confirm the reports of the disastrous earthquakes on Friday in Abancay province, Lima, Peru. The dispatches say that the city of Abancay was wrecked and that more than 200 persons were killed. Thousands of persons are homeless.

According to a Berlin correspondent, a German dealer in arms and munitions of war, understanding that the English suffragettes are contemplating a "stronger organization," has offered to sell to the militants an unlimited quantity of repeating rifles at 4½ marks (\$1.13) apiece.

Twenty persons of Seattle are taking the Pasteur treatment, forty-two have reported having been bitten by dogs showing symptoms of rabies, and

EVELYN THAW AND SON.

Harry Thaw's Wife Afraid He Would Kidnap Her Child.



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thirty-three positive cases have been shown by analysis of the animals' brains during the last month, according to records compiled by the City Health Department.

Springfield, Ohio, is now under the commission manager plan of government.

Two bubonic plague rats having been found in a residence portion of Seattle, a mile from the water front, the citizens' committee organized to fight the rats will ask that the City Health Commissioner be empowered by the Council to oblige chicken raisers in Seattle to make their enclosures rat proof. Two of the members of the Council have expressed themselves as opposed to increased appropriations and powers of the Health Department.

For the purpose of placing them under the supervision of the home church, all the 100 orthodox Serbian churches of the United States have been formed into a permanent organization. This was made known at the conclusion of a week's convention in Chicago of representatives and priests from the various congregations. An appeal will be made to the Metropolitan of Serbia to send an Archbishop to this country or to raise one of the American priests to the archbishopric.

An epidemic of measles on Kodiak and Afognak Islands, Alaska, has caused Secretary of the Interior Lane to order Government physicians to the stricken districts. Secretary Lane took this action after he had received a telegram from Governor Strong of Alaska stating that many of the inhabitants of the islands were destitute and that the situation was serious. There are 110 cases of measles at Afognak village. Three deaths have been reported at Karluk and ten deaths at Kagnak.

The discovery of an open switch by Track Forman Crawford of the Pomeroy and Newark division less than six minutes before the arrival of a passenger train, averted a serious wreck near Yeatman station. At a hearing before Squire S. H. Paxson, Edward Saul, 15 years old, confessed to having opened the switch and locking the controlling lever. When asked by the magistrate why he had thrown the switch and placed the obstructions on the track, Saul replied: "I've seen them do it in the moving pictures."

Bills for expenses incurred at the trial of impeachment of former Governor Sulzer of New York, not including counsel fees, already total \$50,000 more than the \$75,000 originally appropriated to cover the cost of the trial. A special bill for \$50,000 will be introduced in the Assembly next week to meet these expenses. One of the largest single items of expense is for the salaries and expenses of detectives. One New York agency head drew \$8950 for himself and employees. His salary was \$25 a day and at times he employed thirty operatives at \$8 a day.

In a few days a refrigerator tank car will start West carrying 3500 lobsters. They are being sent by the United States Fish Commission as a gift from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The purpose is to try to stock the Pacific Coast waters, now lacking in this variety of sea food, with fine Maine lobsters. The lobsters will be placed around the San Juan Islands in Puget Sound, where the fish experts believe they will thrive. In return for the lobsters, the Pacific is sending to the East 12,000,000 eggs of the humpback salmon, which have just arrived in New England for planting there, to take the place of the native salmon, which has almost disappeared.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GIVES UP THAW

Governor Honors Requisition of New York

Governor Felker of New Hampshire has honored the requisition of the State of New York for the extradition of Harry K. Thaw. The case is now transferred automatically to the Federal courts, where a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Thaw is pending.

The Governor based his decision on the indictment returned against Thaw in New York county, which charged him with conspiracy to escape from the insane asylum at Matteawan, N. Y., to which he was committed after his second trial for the killing of Stanford White.

Thaw's attorneys announced that they would immediately file an amendment to their petition for a writ of habeas corpus, application for which was made soon after Thaw was arrested in New Hampshire after his deportation from Canada. The original petition was based on the allegation that Thaw was indicted for conspiracy by the Dutchess County Grand Jury, and it was suspended pending the Governor's decision on the question of extradition.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who is in Montreal, seemed upset when told that Governor Felker of New Hampshire had granted the New York authorities extradition application in the case of her husband, Harry K. Thaw.

"I am deeply grieved," she said. "I am sure that Harry will be terribly disappointed. If Jerome would only stop persecuting him and allow his family to take care of him he would be all right."

TEST VALIDITY OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW

A hearing to test the validity of the eight-hour law for women as it applies to nurses in hospitals has begun in San Francisco before three United States Judges sitting en banc, with the arguments of the contending parties in the suit of the Merritt Hospital of Oakland and Miss Ethel Nelson, pharmacist of the institution, against members of the State Labor Commission and others. The action is in the form of a petition filed on October 14th, asking that the defendants show cause why they should not be restrained from enforcing the new legislative act.

Back of the test case is the Association of Hospital Workers of the State of California, which was formed for the express purpose of annulling the law, if possible, on the ground of the hardships it will work on the various hospitals of the State.

The petitioners' argument was to the effect that the law in question is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, in that it does not afford equal protection of the laws as the Constitution guarantees. They also cited cases in which the law is working hardships upon many hospitals, stating that it might well be termed "class legislation," as it discriminated against all those engaged in the occupation of ministering to the sick, with the exception of the few who have received diplomas.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS

A force of Chinese brigands, commanded by General Hwang Liang, has murdered 300 persons in the province of Fo-kien and also burned two mission churches believed to be the property of American missionary societies. The American missionaries from the disturbed district are still in Fu-chow, where they took refuge during the recent troubles.

Dispatches from Vienna indicate that the disastrous second war into which Bulgaria entered after the quarrel with her erstwhile allies in the Balkan league is likely to cost King Ferdinand his throne. King Ferdinand, who is now at Vienna, is determined not to return to Bulgaria unless he has the support of Austria. He has been most unpopular in Bulgaria since the termination of the war, and it is stated that he has received many letters threatening him with death, while placards with the words "To let" have been posted on the walls of the national palace at night.

The results of the Parliamentary elections held in Linlithgow, Scotland and Reading, England, were granted with the wildest enthusiasm in all Unionist quarters and particularly in

Ulster. In Reading, Captain L. O. Wilson, Unionist, won the seat over the Liberal and Socialist candidates, while in Linlithgow the Unionists cut deeply into the usual Liberal majority. All the Unionist newspapers in their editorials declare that after two such staggering blows it will be impossible for the Government to persist in disregarding the demand for a fresh appeal to the country on the home rule bill.

While standing on the rear porch of her home at 1100 Bay street, Alameda, Mrs. H. M. Loerber had a narrow escape from death, bullets fired by hunters near the south shore striking about her. Mrs. Loerber summoned the police, seeking to have the offending hunters arrested, but they had disappeared. Mrs. Loerber claims that the hunters shoot recklessly near the shore, and that residents in the vicinity are in fear of their lives. Chief of Police Conrad has ordered patrolmen to arrest all offenders, it being a violation of the city ordinances to shoot near the shore.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET

Latest Conditions and Prices of Seasonable Products of California

FRUITS—Apples, per box: Newtown Pippins, 4-tier, \$1.50@1.75; do, 4½-tier, \$1.15@1.40; Spitzenberg, 4-tier, \$1.40@1.75; do, 4½-tier, \$1.10@1.25; Bellflower, 3½-tier, \$1.65@1.75; do, 4-tier, \$1.50@1.65; do, 4½-tier, \$1.25@1.30; Rhode Island Greenings, 4-tier, \$1@1.25; do, 4½-tier, \$1; Delaware Reds, 4-tier, \$1.30@1.40; do, 4½-tier, \$1.15@1.25; Hoover, 4-tier, \$1.25@1.35; do, 4½-tier, \$1@1.25; Baldwin, 3½ and 4-tier, \$1.25@1.50; do, 4½-tier, \$1.15@1.25. Oregon Apples: Spitzenbergs \$1.75@2.50; Jonathans, \$1.25@1.50; Ben Davis, \$1.50@1.75. Quinces, per box, 50c@1.25. Pomegranates, per box, 50c@60c; large boxes, 75c@1.25. Persimmons, per box, 75c@1.25. Pears, Bartlett's, per box, \$1.50@2.25; other varieties, 75c@1.75. Grapes, per crate: Isabella, 75c@1.25; Tokay, \$1@1.25; Malaga, \$1@1.40; Black, 45c@55c; Muscats, 65c@90c; Queen, 90c@1.10; Cornichon, 65c@1; lugs, Tokay, 75c@1; Muscat, 85c@1; Black, 60c@75c; Seedless, \$1.50@2.25; do, small boxes, 35c@40c.

BERRIES—Strawberries, per chest, \$3@6; Raspberries, per chest, \$4@7; Huckleberries, per pound, 5@9c; Cranberries, Cape Cod, per barrel, \$9@9.50; New Jersey Late Reds, per barrel, \$10@10.50; Late Red, \$11@11.50; Cook Bay, per box, \$2.25@2.50.

POTATOES—Per cental: Delt Whites, 85c@1.10; do, fancy, \$1.20@1.35; Salinas, \$1.90@2; Oregon Burbanks, \$1.35@1.50; Sweeties, \$1@1.25.

ONIONS—Per cental: Silverskins \$1.25@1.50; on street, 15c higher.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 25¢@75¢ per box; do, Southern, per crate, 75¢@1; Okra, per box, 75¢; String Beans, 4@8c per pound; Lima, 3@8c per pound; Peas, 3@9c per pound; Green Peppers, 25¢@60c per box; do, Southern, per pound, 2@3½c; Hot Chile, 75¢ per box; Egg Plant, 50¢@90¢ per box; do, Southern, per pound, 4@5c; Rhubarb, 75¢@1.25 per box; Cabbage, \$1.25@1.75 per cental; Squash Summer, per box, 75¢@1.25; do Cream, 60¢@75¢; Hubbard, per sack, 60¢@70¢; do, Marrowfat, 50¢@65¢; Sprouts, 3½@5c per pound; Mushrooms, per pound, 50¢@60¢; Carrots, per sack, 60¢@75¢; Celery, per dozen bunches, 30¢@40¢; Garlic, per pound, 7¢@9c; Cucumbers, per box, 75¢@1.25.

HAY—Carload lots, per ton: Fancy Wheat, \$19@21; No. 1 Wheat or Wheat and Oat, \$17@18; No. 2 Wheat or Wheat and Oat, \$15@16.50; choice Tame Oat, \$17@18; other Tame Oat \$15@16.50; Barley, \$12@15; Wild Oat \$13@15; Stock Hay, \$10@11.50; Alfalfa, \$11@13.50; Straw, per bale, 65¢@80c.

FEED—Per ton: Bran, \$25@25.50 for White, and \$24@24.50 for Red; Middlings, \$29@32; Shorts, \$25@26; Rolled Barley, \$29@30; Corn Meal, \$41.50@42.50; Cracked Corn, \$41.50@42.50; Alfalfa Meal, car lots, \$17.50; do, small lots, \$18.50.

POULTRY—Per pound: California Fryers, 21¢@23c; old Roosters, 12c; do, young, 20¢@23c; Hens, 15¢@16c; Eastern Hens, 16¢@18c; do, young stock, 20¢@22c. Per dozen: California Hens, medium, \$4.50@5; do, extra, \$6@11.50; old Roosters, \$4@5; young Roosters \$7@8; do, full-grown, \$8@10; Fryers, \$5@6; Broilers, \$3@4; Ducks, old, \$4@5.50; do, young, \$6@8; Pigeons, \$1.25; do, Squabs, \$2.50@3; Eastern Hens, \$7@11, according to size; Geese, per pair, \$2@3; Turkeys, per pound, Young, 25¢@27c; do, old, 22¢@24c; Dressed, Young, 25¢@28c; do, old, 24¢@26c.

GAME—Per dozen: Rabbits, \$2.25@2.75; Belgian Hares, \$4@6; do, Wild, \$1.50@2; Geese, White, \$2@3; do, Gray \$4@5; Brant, \$2@3. Ducks not quotable, owing to inability to secure correct prices, due to restrictions of law.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, 30½¢; Eggs, 58½c.

SAN BRUNO METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday Bible school, 10:00 a. m. Sermon by the pastor 11:00 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, at 7:45.

Last Sunday's services were greatly increased in interest by the presence of Mr. Barto, of South San Francisco, who assisted in the music with his violin. Mr. Barto also rendered a special number which was much appreciated. Come again, Mr. Barto.